

LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST



Volume 2

MARCH, 1944

Number 4

Official Welcome to Louisiana



STATE OF LOUISIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
BATON ROUGE

SAM H. JONES
GOVERNOR

-4-
March 13, 1944



Interstate Oil Compact Commission
Spring Session
New Orleans, Louisiana

Greetings:

As Governor of Louisiana I take pleasure in joining Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh in welcoming you to Louisiana.

Shortly after I became Governor of Louisiana, this State became a member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and I consider this one of the most important steps undertaken during my administration.

Conservation of all natural resources, soil, forests, water and minerals, as well as fish, game and wildlife, will have a most important bearing on the welfare of the American people following the War and during the readjustment days. We all appreciate its importance during the War. The States that prosper most, will undoubtedly be those who manage and use their natural resources wisely and without waste.

The Interstate Oil Compact Commission is recognized as a strong, militant force in behalf of the nation's oil conservation program, and it is my sincere hope that your convention in New Orleans will be an outstanding success from every point of view.

Very sincerely yours,

Sam H. Jones
Governor of Louisiana

DEPARTMENT TO AID IN FIGHT AGAINST RABID FOX MENACE

Conservation Commissioner Jos. L. McHugh announced this week that the Department will cooperate with other state and federal agencies in the fight against the

rabid fox menace which has been widespread in certain sections of the State.

Following receipt of a legal opinion from the Attorney General, the Commissioner stated that the Department would make some funds available to aid in curbing the menace.

Everything in Readiness for Spring Convention of Interstate Oil Compact Commission to be Held in New Orleans



Governor Andrew F. Schoepel of Kansas, Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, who will preside at the business sessions during the New Orleans Convention.

All plans have been completed and everything is in readiness for the Spring convention of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission to be held in New Orleans Monday and Tuesday, April 3rd and 4th. Between two hundred and three hundred people from all parts of the nation are expected to attend the convention, including governors and high ranking officials from most of the thirteen states comprising the Compact Commission.

Governor Andrew F. Schoepel of Kansas, chairman of the Commission, will preside at the business sessions. Headquarters will be at the Roosevelt Hotel, and registration will open Sunday evening, April 2nd, on the mezzanine floor of the hotel. Governor Sam Jones will deliver the address of welcome at the opening business session to be held Monday morning, April 3rd.

Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission, is general chairman of the arrangements for the New Orleans convention. Daniel O. Payne is secretary of the Louisiana arrangements committee.

Features of the business sessions to be held Monday all day and Tuesday morning include talks by George A. Wilson, former general counsel for the Department of Conservation, and now director of PAW's Transportation Division, Washington, who will discuss Louisiana's oil conservation law, Act 157 of 1940; R. L. Keyes, Assistant Division Manager of the Texas Company, New Orleans, will discuss the cycling of gas in condensate pools; Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, will discuss some of the perplexing problems

Outstanding Entertainment For Convention

Elaborate entertainment has been arranged for the delegates and guests at the Interstate Oil Compact Commission convention in New Orleans. The feature of the entertainment program will be the annual banquet scheduled to be held Monday night, April 3rd, in the grand ball room of the Roosevelt Hotel.

Some of the best professional talent in New Orleans will entertain during the banquet, and a floor show comprising nine acts will be offered.

A special program for the ladies attending the convention has also been arranged, and this is to be

(Continued to Page 6, Column 3)

(Continued to Page 6, Column 1)

SAM H. JONES
Governor of Louisiana



JOS. L. McHUGH
Conservation Commissioner

LOUISIANA CONSERVATIONIST

Published Monthly in the interest of conservation by the
Louisiana Department of Conservation
126 Civil Courts Building, New Orleans, La.

ISAAC D. CHAPMAN
Editor

Permission for publication of all material in this issue is granted on condition that we receive marked copies and that credit be given for any illustrations reproduced. Contributions and photographs will be welcomed. Each should be accompanied by stamped return envelope. Proper credit will be given on all material accepted.

Volume 2

MARCH, 1944

Number 4



Approximately three years ago, in April, 1941, the Interstate Oil Compact Commission met in New Orleans. At that time, there were eight states comprising its membership. It was at that meeting that Governor Sam Jones executed the treaty agreement making Louisiana the ninth oil-producing state to become a member of the Compact Commission.

Now, three years later, the Compact Commission is coming back to New Orleans for the third time in its history. It first met in this state in 1937. Today thirteen oil-producing states comprise the membership of the Compact, and the daily production of crude oil from these states amounts to approximately 80 per cent of the total production of the United States.

* * * * *

It has been my privilege to represent Governor Jones on the Commission since this State became a member, and I have attended most of its meetings since that time. Last December, the Compact membership honored Louisiana by electing me as a member of their Executive Committee, and as a result I have become in better position to appreciate the real importance of the work of this Commission.

As Commissioner of Conservation of Louisiana, it is a pleasure for me to extend a hearty welcome to the members of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and our visitors to the New Orleans convention. We have made elaborate plans for the meeting, and an outstanding program has been arranged for the occasion. Louisiana and New Orleans are happy to again welcome the Compact Commission for its third convention in this State.

* * * * *

One of the most interesting letters I have received during my tenure as Conservation Commissioner came several weeks ago from Major General Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, and famed internationally as the hero of the former "Flying Tigers." Knowing of General Chennault's love for hunting and fishing, I had mailed to him some weeks previous a badge and commission making him an honorary "special agent" of the Louisiana Conservation Department. His letter of acceptance, which is published in full on another page in this issue is a classic and should be of interest to all conservationists.

Forestry Board Studies Proposed Legislation

A meeting of the Forestry Governing Board was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, Tuesday, March 14. Joseph L. McHugh, Chairman of the Board, and Commissioner of Conservation, presided at the meeting. Those present, besides the Commissioner, were: W. T. Murray, P. A. Bloomer, C. V. Holbrook, Vertrees Young, Ralph W. Hayes, and Massey H. Anderson, State Forester.

Highlights of the meeting were the discussions of proposed forestry legislation, and a forest conservation program for the State's 16,000,000 acres of forested land.

A proposed amendment to the Criminal Code, which embodies a comprehensive forest fire control program, was approved by the Forestry Governing Board, and will be presented to State Legislature. Other proposed legislation was discussed pertaining to statewide forest fire prevention and control.

The next meeting date is set for April 5, at the Heidelberg Hotel in Baton Rouge, at which time final draft of all legislation to be presented will be approved.

REPORTING SERVICES NOT CONNECTED WITH CONSERVATION DEPT.

Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh announced this week that the Conservation Department does not have any connection, official or otherwise, with the various reporting services to oil companies that have recently started in the State.

No oil company is required to subscribe to any such service. Information as to oil permits and other such data are available free of charge at all times in the offices of the Division of Minerals located on the 9th floor of the State Capitol Building.

DIRECTORY OF DIVISION HEADS AND OFFICIALS OF CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Jos. L. McHugh, Commissioner
H. M. Grode, Chief Accountant
J. N. Gowanloch, Chief Biologist
Isaac D. Chapman, Education and Publicity
J. G. Appel, Enforcement
Armand P. Daspit, Fur and Refuge
Massey H. Anderson, Forestry
Dr. J. Huner, Geological Survey
H. W. Bell, Minerals
J. N. McConnell, Oysters and Waterbottoms
Wm. F. Chisholm, Research and Statistics
James Brown, Wildlife and Fisheries

State Opposes Gas Pipeline Boost

H. W. Bell, Director of the Minerals Division, and P. A. Frye, Executive Director of the State Public Service Commission, represented the State of Louisiana at a federal power commission hearing held last week in Washington in opposition to the application of the Memphis Natural Gas Company to "loop" approximately 70 miles of an 18-inch line it operates from the Monroe gas field to Tennessee.

The Louisiana men testified at the hearing that the proposed loop would increase the capacity of the line about 40 per cent, or some 46,000,000 cubic feet a day.

The 1942 Legislature authorized the State to oppose all attempts to pipe gas out of Louisiana, and the intervention in the hearing held at Washington last week was in the interest of conservation of the state's resources.

LOUISIANA BECAME MEMBER OF COMPACT COMMISSION IN APRIL, 1941

When the Interstate Oil Compact Commission opens its two-day spring quarterly meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel at New Orleans on April 3rd, Louisiana will play the role of host to the Compact for the third time. In May, 1937, and again in April, 1941, the Commission convened in New Orleans. It was at the latter meeting that Governor Sam H. Jones executed the treaty agreement making Louisiana the ninth state to join the pact.

The attention of the petroleum world centered on the Crescent City at the time of that meeting was the "Cole" Committee—so named for its chairman, Congressman William P. Cole, Jr.—the petroleum sub-committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, was then conducting a tour of inquiry through the oil fields of Louisiana and attended the Compact meeting as a part of their study of conditions within the petroleum industry. After that meeting, and following the conclusion of its tour of oil producing states, the Committee reported to Congress that its investigations had failed to disclose any need for federal control or regulation of the oil industry.

National attention was again focused on New Orleans during the sessions of the Compact Commission, since the daily production of crude oil from its thirteen member states amounts to approximately eighty per cent of the

total production of the United States.

Governor Jones has been the State's representative on the Commission and has personally attended its meetings whenever possible. On occasions when he has been unable to be present he has designated B. A. Hardey, Chairman, Minerals Board, or Joseph L. McHugh, Commissioner, Department of Conservation, as his representative. At the annual organization meeting of the Commission in Wichita, Kansas, in December, 1943, Commissioner McHugh was elected to the five-member Executive Committee, the directive body of the Commission, in addition to retaining membership on the Regulatory Practices Committee.

Other prominent Louisianians serving on important Compact committees are Percy S. Ervin, Baton Rouge, Chief Engineer, Minerals Division of the Department of Conservation, member of the Engineering Committee; H. W. Bell, Director of the Minerals Division, member of the Research and Coordinating Committee.

The formal program of the Compact meeting will be highly interesting and informative. Louisiana's modern conservation law passed by the 1940 legislature, and accepted throughout the nation as an outstanding example in oil and gas conservancy legislation, will be explained by George A. Wilson, former general counsel for the Department of Conservation, now director of PAW's Transportation Division, Washington.

LOUISIANA'S GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE EXTENDS GREETINGS TO COMPACT

Inaugural Headquarters
JIMMIE H. DAVIS
GOVERNOR ELECT
Baton Rouge

March 27, 1944.



To the Officers and Members of
the Interstate Oil Compact Commission:

As Governor-Designate of Louisiana it gives me pleasure to join in welcoming you to Louisiana for your annual Spring convention.

Louisiana has made considerable gains in oil conservation in recent years, and its laws on oil are considered among the finest in the entire nation. I believe the members of your organization are in position to appreciate the real significance of these facts.

Under my administration, Louisiana will strive to maintain and improve its position among the oil producing states.

Again, I say, welcome to Louisiana, and may your convention here be pleasant and profitable, and come back again—soon.

Very truly yours,

Jimmie H. Davis

Governor-Designate of Louisiana.

He will review the enactment of the measure into law, the nature of its provisions, and the method and manner of its operation.

A practical demonstration of the administration of the law will heighten interest in that portion

of the meeting when Commissioner McHugh conducts an official public hearing as a part of the program.

Departing from its conventional program routine, the Compact has scheduled on its agenda for the opening session, the world premiere of its educational film, OIL FOR TOMORROW. This thirty-minute movie in sound and color will depict the advancement and progress in conservation practices within the industry. The result of months of diligent study and preparation, the picture will be viewed with more than casual interest as it marks a milestone in a specialized phase of Compact activity . . . a program of visual instructive enlightenment, directed not only to the oil industry but to public officials and the consuming public. It will be available to schools, colleges, public meetings, legislatures, industry conventions and other interested groups and will be distributed through a loan routine from the Commission headquarters in Oklahoma City.

The cycling of gas in condensate pools, an important industry in Louisiana, will have its place on the general program of the meeting. R. L. Keyes, Assistant Division Manager, The Texas Com-

Officers of Interstate Oil Compact Commission



Left: Judge J. C. Hunter, Vice-Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, and Texas' representative on the Commission; Center: Chas. L. Orr, Secretary of the Commission, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Right: Samuel F. Peterson, Illinois' representative, and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

(Continued to Page 5, Column 1)

Lumber and Wood Products Have Important Role in Nation's War Effort

Rare reseedling opportunities present themselves to farm owners of longleaf pine lands in the South this year, according to surveys made by State and U. S. Foresters.

These experts report that the longleaf seed crop is the best since 1935, and, in some sections, the best in a generation. Other pine species have produced good seed crops in some sections.

Foresters point out that this heavy crop of seed affords an unusual opportunity for farmers to get a productive crop of pine trees started on idle land but warn owners of the ruinous damage wood fires can do at this time. Such good seed production years come only at long intervals, and all owners of longleaf woodlands should take every precaution to keep fire out this year.

When newly seeded land is burned over in the fall or winter, not only is most of the seed damaged or killed, but surviving seed is plainly exposed to rodents and birds which may consume the entire seedfall. Spring fires find the young seedlings easy prey—without the virility to protect themselves.

Longleaf pine seeds are large and do not fly so far as do the seeds of the other important species of Southern pine. They are rich and palatable to bird, squirrels, hogs, and even deer, which may consume most of the seed which falls unless it is protected by grass or needles on the ground.

Severe fires can seriously injure or kill mature longleaf pine, a truly heavy loss—not only to the owner, but in these days, to our whole Nation, which needs large quantities of naval stores and every foot of sound timber it can get to use in fighting the war.

Although the longleaf is probably more fire resistant than any other of our native pines, every fire takes its toll. If fire does not kill the tree it seriously affects its vigor and growth.

During about the first 18 months the young tree consists of a small bunch of tender straws, looking much like green grass, and is easily killed by grass fires. After this, until about the fifth or sixth year of age, the heavy "skirt" of green straw protects the central stem so as to make it relatively fire resistant. If fire can be kept out during the present winter, while the young trees from this year's abundant seed crop are in the critical stage, millions of trees can be brought through to a size

where they can stand an occasional light fire.

Lumber and wood products have more than 1,300 direct uses in fighting this war, and longleaf pine is one of the most important trees in war uses. These "treasure trees" provide turpentine and rosin while they live, and when they are worked out, their lumber and pulpwood is still good for many additional uses. From turpentine and rosin are derived such vital war products as paints and varnish, glue, plastics, synthetic camphor and other medicines and chemicals, all wartime essentials. Longleaf lumber and timber provide construction and crating material for our forces at home and overseas. Longleaf pine pulpwood is made into containers for much of the food shipped to our fighting men.

Of course, we all hope the abundant seed that has fallen this year will never be called upon in its maturity, to go to war. But these trees of the future will be as urgently needed in peacetime for most of these same products.

For his own profit, for aid to our country's prosecution of the war, and for the future prosperity of America, every landowner should protect his woodland from fires, especially in this year of exceptionally abundant seed production.



This longleaf pine seedling is just getting on its way as comparison in size with the safety match stick indicates. Protected from fire, however, just a few years need pass before it is a thrifty pine tree. Note that its wing has not yet been shed.



Here are the makings of a future stand of longleaf pine. The seed in cupped hands at right have been stripped of their wings. The longleaf cones at left have opened to give up their seed.

"Iodine Shrimp" Explained by Chief Biologist

Inquiries are constantly received by James Nelson Gowanloch, Chief Biologist from throughout the entire country regarding so called "Iodine Shrimp." As is well known to Louisianians, shrimp when boiled may develop, in varying degrees, the taste and odor of iodoform. It is a general belief that this taste and odor are due to the addition of some substance, popularly believed to be formaldehyde to the shrimp by the dealers for the purpose of preserving them. This is not true. Shrimp dealers do not add any preservative to whole fresh shrimp, headless fresh shrimp or peeled shrimp. The actual cause of this condition in shrimp is that the shrimp have been feeding on certain marine organisms that secrete, in their normal life, quantities of iodoform. One such animal is a peculiar marine creature known as *Balanoglossus*. *Balanoglossus*, which occurs in Louisiana, is a sea worm living in mud and resembling somewhat remotely the appearance of a very limp earthworm. *Balanoglossus* has the strange power of secreting quantities of iodoform. When shrimp are "headed" immediately after capture the "vein" or alimentary tract comes off with the "head". If, however, shrimp are left for considerable periods before being headed the enzymes present in the digestive system actually digest the walls of the digestive tract itself, so that when the shrimp are headed the "vein" remains in the "meat" (abdominal muscles). If such as shrimp has been feeding on *Balanoglossus* or other iodoform

producing animals the food materials present thus remain and when such shrimp are boiled the odor, highly objectionable to many people, is disseminated throughout the edible "meat". Often this iodoform cannot be detected until the shrimp have been boiled.

Investigations have proven that if the fishermen, particularly those fishing in off-shore deep waters, follow the practice of "heading" their shrimp immediately after they are caught, the possibility of such iodoform taste is greatly reduced or completely eliminated.

It must be pointed out that, however much some people may dislike such iodoform taste, the presence of iodoform is actually, from a nutritional point of view, probably desirable since iodine is one of the many substances necessary for health that sea foods particularly provide.

It should again be emphasized that these "iodine" shrimp are the result of the fact that the shrimp have fed upon certain food in certain localities and under no circumstances do shrimp trawler fishermen or shrimp dealers add iodoform or any other preservative to fresh shrimp in the process of bringing them to the consumer.

PARISHES IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OCCURRED IN FEBRUARY

Ascension	2
Avoyelles	2
East Carroll	1
Grant	1
Madison	2
Morehouse	3
St. Tammany	1
Terrebonne	5
Vernon	3
Total	20

State Became Member Compact Commission in 1941

(Continued from Page 3)

any, New Orleans, will discuss features of this vital industry which is a source of high octane fighting gasoline used in the modern combat machines of the present war.

The period of re-adjustment following the climax of the conflict now raging throughout the world will find the states confronted with a multiplicity of perplexing problems requiring immediate remedial action. This situation, as it relates to the states, will be discussed by Frank Bane, Executive Director of The Council of State Governments, Chicago, at the open session Tuesday, April 15th. He will stress the importance of interstate cooperation in the solution of such problems and the mutuality of benefits gained by the states in working together.

Compact committees will meet prior to and during the two-day meeting and their formal reports will be presented at the final session.

The governors of all the oil producing states have been invited to attend the meeting. Those who have already signified they will be present include Governors Sam H. Jones of Louisiana, Andrew F. Schoepel of Kansas, Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma and John J. Dempsey of New Mexico. Governor-elect Jimmie Davis of Shreveport has been extended an

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Two of the featured speakers at the New Orleans convention are shown above. Left, George A. Wilson, former attorney for the Louisiana Conservation Department and now director of PAW's Transportation Division, Washington, and right, Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, Chicago.

invitation to attend and participate in the meeting.

Local arrangements and entertainment features are being completed under the direction of Commissioner McHugh. Assisting him is Daniel O. Payne, who is Secretary of the Louisiana Arrangements Committee with offices at 434 Canal Building. Memorable entertainment, peculiar to New Orleans alone, will be provided. Special arrangements are being concluded for the ladies. Among features of this Louisiana hospi-

ality will be boat trips, tours of points of interest, banquets and luncheons.

Created in 1935 for a two-year period with the consent of Congress and the approval of the President, the Compact has been regularly renewed and extended without change in its original form except as to expiration date. With the States of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado and Illinois as charter members, and its membership being enlarged to the present number by

the additions of Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, the Interstate Oil Compact Commission has become recognized throughout the nation as a working example of successful voluntary interstate cooperation in the guidance of a most important industry in a thoroughly democratic manner. It is dependent upon state sovereignty for vitalization of its recommendations by public officials of its respective member states. Based on the principle of voluntary cooperation in the furtherance of true oil and gas conservation, the Compact Commission carries on its mission as a consulting and advisory body without powers of compulsion.

During the nine years since its formation, the Commission has had four chairmen. Governor E. N. Marland of Oklahoma, regarded as the man of stimulation behind its inception, was the Compact's first chairman and served two years. The State of Texas, greatest oil producing state in the Union, provided the second chairman in the person of Colonel Ernest O. Thompson, then chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission and still one of its three members, who held the chairmanship for three years. Oklahoma's Governor Leon C. Phillips succeeded him for a like period. Governor Andrew F. Schoepel of Kansas was elected chairman in December, 1942, and re-elected in December, 1943, and will preside at the meeting in New Orleans.

The Commission's Executive Committee is composed of Governor Schoepel, Chairman; Governor Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, Joseph L. McHugh of Louisiana, Hiram M. Dow of New Mexico, and J. C. Hunter of Texas. It meets once each month and directs and conducts the business affairs of the Compact.

Members of Executive Committee of Compact Commission



Members of the Executive Committee of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, in addition to the officers, are pictured above. Left to right, they are: Robert S. Kerr, Governor of Oklahoma; Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh of Louisiana, and Hiram F. Dow, New Mexico's representative on the Commission.

REMEMBER, FOREST FIRES ARE SABOTAGE

People who deliberately set forest fires may have to face prosecution under the Federal Sabotage Law this year.

Why? Because forest fires sabotage the war effort when they destroy critical materials, when they drain manpower from factories and farms, and when the smoke they create blind pilots in training and patrol planes.

So let's remember, folks, to be careful with fire in forests and farm woodlands—to be careful ourselves and to ask others to be careful. For until we smash the Axis, every forest fire—even careless ones—may help Tojo and Hitler.

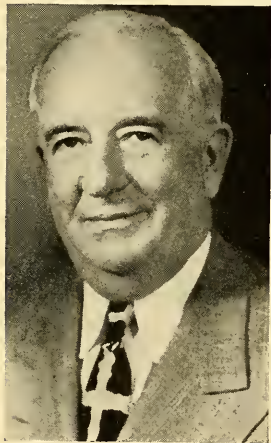
EVERYTHING IN READINESS FOR COMPACT MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

that will confront the States in the post-war period.

Another feature of the convention will be the world premiere of the Compact Commission's educational film, entitled, "Oil for Tomorrow," which will be shown for the first time at the convention. This thirty-minute movie in sound and color will depict the advancement and progress in conservation practices within the industry.

A hearing on a typical Louisiana mineral problem will be conducted by Conservation Commissioner McHugh with the delegates to the convention as the audience, as another feature of the convention.



Governor John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, above, is one of the several chief executives of oil producing states, who are expected to attend the New Orleans convention.

Various committees of the Compact Commission will hold their meetings prior to and during the two-day meeting, and their formal reports will be presented at the final session Tuesday morning.

The members of the Executive Committee will hold a breakfast meeting Monday morning with members of the Commission's Regulations Committee, and on Tuesday morning a breakfast is scheduled by the Executive Committee with members of the Engineering Committee.

A bit of the Old West came to life again recently, when a buffalo herd stopped a train near Crowell, Texas. Texas Game and Fish points out that it was only 10 years ago that the legislature declared the buffalo a game animal—after all the wild herds had been killed off.

General Chennault Accepts Commission As "Agent" of Conservation Department

Major General Claire L. Chennault, native of Waterproof, Tensas Parish, has accepted a commission from Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh as a special game warden of the Conservation Department, and in a letter to the Commissioner, the famed general, who is now commander of the United States 14th Air Force, stated that as soon as all the "Japanese varmints" have been exterminated, he expects to return to Louisiana to assume the pleasant duties of a special conservation agent.

Some time ago Commissioner McHugh sent to Major General Chennault a badge and commission as an honorary special agent of the Conservation Department. Several weeks ago the Commissioner received the following letter from the Major General from his headquarters somewhere in the Chinese theatre of war:

"Dear Commissioner:

"With deep gratitude for the honor you have done me, I do hereby accept appointment as a Special Agent of the Louisiana Department of Conservation.

"When I was hardly in short pants, it became my highest ambition to be a special agent of the Conservation Department. It has remained so ever since. I regard my current duties as a mere interlude preliminary to my entering upon the pleasanter sphere of activity which you have opened to me. Until then, I shall keep my badge well-polished.

"In celebration of my appointment, I have declared open season on all Japanese, whether in the air, at sea or on the ground. These are local varmints which must be exterminated lest the breed spread, as their beetle has already done. Night hunting rules have accordingly been suspended on this type of varmint, and they may be shot sitting or running without penalty. I trust the job will be finished soon, so that I may come home to exercise the functions and enjoy the privileges of my new position. To date, I am glad to report, we have had good hunting.

Good hunting to you also. With kindest personal regards, I am

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. L. CHENNAULT
Major General, U.S.A.
Commanding.

Control of fire, unending warfare against enemy insects and disease, proper harvesting of mature trees, and new planting when necessary, are the keystones for forest care.



Major General Claire L. Chennault, famed hero of the Flying Tigers, and now Commander of the United States 14th Air Force, has accepted a commission as "special agent" of the Louisiana Conservation Department, and has informed Commissioner McHugh, that he will be glad to assume his new duties upon his return to Louisiana after the "Japanese varmints" have been exterminated.

OUTSTANDING ENTERTAINMENT FOR CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

in charge of Mrs. William A. Poteous, Sr., New Orleans clubwoman, who is chairman of the women's committee. On Monday, April 3rd, the opening day of the session, a walking tour of the French Quarter has been scheduled for the ladies to leave from the Roosevelt Hotel, and this will be climaxed with a luncheon at one of the restaurants in the Vieux Carré.

The final entertainment feature of the convention will be a boat ride and sight-seeing tour of Lake Pontchartrain and the Port of New Orleans, which is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock. The boats will leave from the Conservation wharf on Walker Street, and ample transportation is being arranged to take care of all the visitors who desire to make the trip.

AGENTS PARTICIPATING IN FEBRUARY ARRESTS

Sam J. Chaze, Mark B. Cooper, Ruben A. Davis, Tom Duck, John W. Foolkes, John W. Gilbert, Volodia Jones, Buckner P. LeBlanc, Jas. A. McFerrin, H. A. Pipes, Elton, Williams.

Outdoor Writers Urge Saving of Singer Preserve

The Outdoor Writers Association of America, at their annual convention held in Columbus, Ohio in February, adopted a resolution urging that the Singer tract in northeast Louisiana be preserved for a refuge to preserve the remaining ivory-billed woodpeckers and other wildlife of the area.

The Association is composed of outdoor writers and conservationists from most of the states in the nation.

The resolution unanimously adopted by that organization in an open letter to the President of the United States is as follows:

WHEREAS, There is urgent need for immediate action if the last stand of the ivory-billed woodpecker is to be saved so that this rare species of bird is not to be added to the list of the passenger pigeon, the heath hen and other forms of wildlife now totally extinct in this country, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Outdoor Writers Association of America, assembled in conference, February 23, 1944, back the policy of the Federal and State governments and other private conservation agencies in their current efforts to establish in a portion of the so-called Singer tract in northeastern Louisiana an inviolate wildlife refuge, in an attempt to preserve for all time America's rarest living bird, the Ivory-billed woodpecker, and the finest remaining stand of primeval southern hardwood timber, and also because of the abundant wildlife inhabiting the area and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the O.W.A.A. lend its best efforts to bringing the situation and the need of prompt action to the attention of the President of the United States and the general public.

OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Mr. President:

The Outdoor Writers of America in convention assembled have learned with pride of your expressed interest in the preservation of America's rarest living bird the Ivory-billed woodpecker.

We have also learned of the joint appeal of the Governor of Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi to the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, and the Singer Manufacturing Company, to cooperate in the setting up now of an inviolate wildlife refuge in a portion of the so-called Singer

(Continued to Page 8, Column 2)

News of Meetings and Activities of Louisiana Wildlife Federation Clubs

(Editor's Note—Under this heading, we will publish each month reports of meetings of the various conservation and sportsmen organizations in the state. We invite the various units of the Louisiana Wildlife Federation to make use of this medium to inform the public of their meetings and activities.)

ADDO WILDLIFE UNIT HAS DEBATE ON MERITS OF FOX VERSUS QUAIL

With a record number of members in attendance, an unusually interesting meeting of the Caddo Wildlife Association was held Tuesday night, March 7, at the city hall auditorium.

Discussions included the fox versus quail issue, long a controversy between followers of each sport, and the need for a change in federal regulations for the hunting of migratory birds, doves, ducks and geese in North Louisiana.

Prof. E. L. Alberson, of Fair Park High School, defended the fox as a friend of the farmer, pointing out that it destroyed rodents and fed upon farm insects, while Sumpter P. Cousin, attorney, spoused the claims of the quail hunters and the charge that the fox is destructive to bird life. Both are members of the chapter.

Professor Alberson, defending the fox, pointed out that ordinary house cats and mongrel dogs prey upon game birds and small animals, and Mr. Cousin, admitting that fact, countered with the assertion that the fox, having the traits of both the cat and the dog, together with its natural instincts, was even more destructive. Dangers of rabies were also brought into the discussions with talks from followers of both factions. Approximately 20 persons joined in the discussions.

No action was taken by the chapter following the discussions, which were of an educational nature, and no recommendations were made.

Major James Brown, director of wildlife service of the State Department of Conservation, also a speaker at the meeting, discussed the act of the federal service relating to changing the open seasons on migratory birds, particularly doves and ducks. He favors, he said, an earlier dove shooting season for North Louisiana, and continuance of the present duck season, which opens on Nov. 2,

but extending the season to Jan. 15.

Major Brown said that the respective seasons would be fixed at a meeting to be held in Chicago, and urged North Louisiana hunters and sportsmen's organizations to voice their opinions before that time.

Fred Hamiter, secretary, reported that the chapter now has 263 paid up members, the largest in its history.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED BY EAST CARROLL FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

At the first meeting of 1944 of the East Carroll Fish and Game Association, held Tuesday, Feb. 15 at the local courthouse, several members voiced opposition to the two dams that were placed in Baxter and Tensas Bayous two years ago.

The question was debated and supporters of the dams maintained that the condition of the lake has been improved and fishing has been better since construction of the dams.

Opponents claimed that several

thousand acres of land have been damaged, more or less, by the higher water level of the lake as a result of the dams.

Other opponents maintained that because fish could not come into the lake over the dams in Tensas and Baxter fishing conditions have become less favorable.

Plans were made at the meeting for a membership drive for 1944 and members were also informed that we would again be favored this year by a visit from Jack Lamb, the nationally famous fisherman and traveler. Mr. Lamb showed one of the most entertaining travel pictures ever exhibited in Lake Providence.

New officers elected were: H. H. Moorman, president, succeeding Chas. W. Lyon; F. H. Schneider, Jr., vice-president, succeeding H. H. Moorman; O. N. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, succeeding F. A. Babb.

WEBSTER PARISH WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION HAS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

The Webster Parish Wildlife Association held its annual meeting in the form of a fish fry at Caney Lake near Minden on Tuesday night, March 21st.

The principal speaker for the occasion was Dr. James Nelson Gowanloch, Chief Biologist of the Department of Conservation, who

delivered an interesting address.

Others who addressed the meeting were Isaac Chapman, Director of the Division of Education and Publicity, and H. L. McKnight, educational supervisor for the Forestry Division.

Others from the Conservation Department who attended the meeting were Captain J. G. Appel, Director of the Enforcement Division, J. C. LeBlanc, Department inspector, Dewey Farrar, ranger, and J. V. McConnell, District Supervisor. Pat Close, Federal Game Management Agent for Louisiana, also attended.

A delegation from the Caddo Parish Wildlife Unit was on hand headed by Dr. A. T. Johnson, president of that organization.

Zack Taylor, secretary of the Webster Parish Wildlife Association presided as toastmaster and announced that the association now has a paid membership of 275, one of the largest sportsmen organizations in the state.

A Virginia soldier wrote home: "When I come back this time . . . I want to come back to the America I have always known—an America of freedom, of opportunity and of happy living. I want again to fish clear streams and tramp through unspoiled fields and forests with a dog and a gun."



As a token of appreciation for the outstanding job done by Jack Stanfield, Webster Parish Conservation Agent, the members of the Webster Parish Wildlife Association recently presented the Agent with an eight-gallon, white Stetson hat. In the above picture, Jasper Goodwill (left), President of the Minden Chamber of Commerce and Commissioner of Lake Bisteneau looks on, while Arnold Almond, President of the Webster Parish Wildlife Association, makes the presentation to Agent Jack Stanfield.

Sale of Muskrat Pelts from State Owned Preserves Brings Record Revenue

Conservation Commissioner Joseph L. McHugh announced that arrangements have been completed for the sale of 254,014 muskrat pelts taken from the State owned Game Preserves during the regular trapping season which ended February 29, to thirteen fur buyers at the OPA ceiling price of \$1.44% per pelt. Total amount to be realized from the sale amounts to \$367,685.26, which represents the largest amount of money for muskrats ever received by the State on the sale of fur pelts from its preserves. Of this amount, 65 per cent is to be divided among the approximately 200 trappers who participated in the catch and the remaining 35 per cent goes to the State.

During the past three years, according to the Commissioner, it has been the practice for the Conservation Department to conduct public auction sales at intervals during the trapping season and sell the fur catch from the game preserves to the highest bidders. This year the Office of Price Administration froze the price of muskrat pelts at the highest price received last year, and this was \$1.44%. Efforts of the Commissioner and Governor Jones to get the OPA to void the ceiling price failed, but the negotiations delayed final disposition of the catch.

"In view of the fact that we have a ceiling price on the muskrat pelts, and the pelts could not be sold for any amount higher than this price, it was useless for us to hold an auction sale this year", McHugh stated. "We therefore divided the catch as evenly as possible among the active buyers of pelts in past years and sold it to them at the highest price permitted by law. This is about as fair a way as could be devised to dispose of these pelts under the circumstances," he said. Armand P. Daspit, Director of the Fur and Refuge Division, stated that thirteen buyers participated in the sale, and these represented all those who have been active buyers of furs from the Conservation Department during the past three years.

Daspit announced that in addition to the 254,014 muskrat pelts sold at the ceiling price of \$1.44%, there were also sold 10,410 mice pelts at OPA ceiling price of 10¢ each. Total amount received from the sale of muskrat and mice pelts was \$36,726.26. The catch represents trapping on Marsh Island, State Wildlife Refuge and Rockefeller Foundation Preserves. The

muskrat catch this past season was slightly less than the previous year due to warm weather during February, but the revenue is greater than even before in the history of the Department.

The revenue from the sale of furs on State Game Preserves during the past season amounted to \$360,499.01, and this included mink, raccoon, otter and miscellaneous pelts, which were not included in the sales announced by Mr. McHugh. These will be sold at a later date and will further increase the total revenue on fur pelts for the 1943-44 trapping season.

Outdoor Writers Urge Saving of Singer Preserve

(Continued from Page 6)

tract in northeastern Louisiana. The Governors have stated that in their opinion the saving of the Ivory-bill and of the finest remaining sample of the primeval southern hardwoods are matters of national importance as well as of great significance to the citizens of their states.

We have learned of the offer of the state of Louisiana to spend \$200,000 now in the purchase of as much of the primeval timber land in the said tract as the money will buy, in order that an inviolate wildlife refuge be set up.

We have learned of the efforts of the Department of Interior, thru its Fish and Wildlife Service, to participate in the setting up of such refuge by leasing a cutover buffer area, with options to buy.

We have learned of the efforts of private conservation agencies, particularly the National Audubon Society, to bring this refuge plan to fruition.

We now learn that the officials of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, in the face of all this demonstrated interest, and in seeming disregard of the public welfare, have refused to cooperate and prefer to stand upon their legal rights to proceed to completion with the cutting of the primeval timber.

We have, therefore, resolved that the O.W.A.A. back the policy of the Federal and State governments and other private conservation agencies in this matter, and that we lend our best efforts to bring the situation to the attention of the public.

May we respectfully urge, Mr. President, the further exercise of your great powers toward the end



The three basic natural resources are land, air and water, and from these three come the renewable natural resources. Air we may take for granted, but land and water require planning and management as a basis for intelligent conservation. Their present values should be weighed against those expected to result from any proposed uses that would alter or destroy present values.

In the entire natural resource family, water is undoubtedly the orphan stepchild. It has been dammed and diverted, drained and polluted, stolen and wasted, with utter disregard for existing natural values, with bland unconcern for its biological functions, with complete disdain for its public recreational values. Since the early days of our nation water has run the gauntlet before a horde of engineers . . . whether private or governmental makes no difference . . . who see in a running stream or sparkling lake only the material uses to which water can be put. With the single exception of air, water is the most truly public of all natural resources, yet no other has been so wantonly neglected; no other has been so exploited for private profit and political expediency.

Of all the abuses of water, the selfish, inconsiderate use of our waterways as convenient depositories for filth and wastes from both industries and municipalities is the worst and most widespread.

Pollution of streams and lakes has been a gradual and insidious process, from an unappreciable beginning to a present crisis of first magnitude. It is not only a menace to public health, but a menace to the very foundations of our entire economic and social structure. It was no problem in Colonial times; what little existed was quickly assimilated by the large volume of pure water in the streams. When one or two small industries turned their wastes into a river there may have been no appreciable ill effects, but when fifty or a hundred larger ones added their pollution to this same stream,

that there may be a happy conclusion to this undertaking of national conservation significance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Hammond Brown,

President.

nature's ability to assimilate and neutralize this great load was severely overtaxed. The river became a vile, dead thing . . . a liability and a scourge to the people living in the watershed . . . instead of a natural feature of beauty and usefulness.

Under our present social and economic system . . . under which our treatment of water amounts to no system at all . . . water pollution is in direct ratio to the density of population. Where we still find an unpolluted stream, almost invariably it is due to the comparative scarcity of man in its watershed, rather than due to any orderly plan of his. It is a sad commentary on our civilization that water pollution seems to be an integral part of it. If any further increase in population is to be reckoned with, or even with our present population, the problem will become increasingly acute with the years until it becomes literally necessary for Americans either to conquer pollution or be conquered and destroyed by it.

The genesis and continual growth of pollution result from man's utterly selfish and shortsighted business economy. Streams have been used by both municipalities and industry as an easy and convenient means for getting rid of wastes, without any thought for the biological values destroyed, or for the dire effects of this pollution on downstream communities. In this process of "passing the buck," the Golden Rule has long been buried beneath polluted waters.

We possess the "know how" to control and correct practically all types of pollution and in many instances at a profit from the treatment process. If rivers could be made to flow in a circle and bring their pollution load back to the polluter, we would soon possess the will to apply our "know how."

TYPES OF VIOLATIONS WHICH WERE MADE DURING FEBRUARY

Possessing Undersize Game Fish	1
Angling Without License	1
Possessing Over Legal Limit Game Fish	1
Possessing Undersize Shrimp	1
Dredging Oysters on State Reef	2
Hunting at Night	1
Hunting With Unplugged Gun	3
Hunting Migratory Waterfowl Out of Season	5
Hunting on State Preserves	1
Killing Fur-Bearing Animals With Gun	3
Total	20